

Customer No.: 31561
Application No.: 10/604,839
Docket No.: 10763-US-PA

REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

The Office Action rejected claims 1 and 4 and objected claims 2 and 3. However, claims 1-5 are pending in the application. After confirming with the Examiner via telephone on 12/9/2004, the Office Action actually intends to reject claims 1 and 5 and object claims 2-4. Examiner rejected claims 1, 5 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), as being anticipated by Iwata et al. (U.S. 2003/0155866 A1). Examiner objected claims 2-4 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. Applicants have amended claims 1-2, 4-5 to overcome the rejection and objection. After entry of the foregoing amendments, claims 1-5 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Office Action Objections and Rejections

The limitation "cathode" added in claims 1 and 5 are described in the specification of paragraph [0021] that describes "...a cathode 241a of the OLED 240a is connected to a negative power Vss" and in paragraph [0025] that describes "...the terminal 311 of the OLEDis connected to an auto-adjusting circuit 390..." and "The voltage Vss applied to the terminal 311...". Therefore, the terminal 311 is the cathode terminal 241a of the OLED 240a and the auto-adjusting circuit 390 is connected to the cathode terminal of OLED.

Customer No.: 31561
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Applicants respectfully traverse the 102(e) rejection of claims 1, 5 because Iwata et al. (U.S. 2003/0155866 A1) does not teach every element recited in these claims.

In order to properly anticipate Applicants' claimed invention under 35 U.S.C 102, each and every element of claim in issue must be found, "either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference". "The identical invention must be shown in as complete details as is contained in the claim. Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F. 2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989)." See M.P.E.P. 2131, 8th ed., 2001.

The present invention is in general related a circuit for automatically adjusting an operation voltage of an active matrix organic light emitting diode ("AMOLED") and a method as claims 1 and 5 recite respectively:

Claim 1. A circuit for automatically adjusting an operation voltage of an active matrix organic light emitting diode ("AMOLED"), comprising:

a display panel of an AMOLED having a cathode terminal of an organic light emitting diode ("OLED"); and

an auto-adjusting circuit connected to the cathode terminal of the OLED, wherein a current passing through the cathode terminal of the OLED is detected by the auto-adjusting circuit, and a voltage applied to the cathode terminal of the OLED is adjusted by the auto-adjusting circuit according to the current detected.

Claim 5. A method for automatically adjusting an operation voltage of an active matrix organic light emitting diode ("AMOLED"), comprising:

sensing a current of the cathode terminal of a OLED; and

adjusting a voltage applied to the cathode terminal of the OLED according to the sensed current of the cathode terminal of the OLED automatically.

Customer No.: 31561
Application No.: 10/604,839
Docket No.: 10763-US-PA

Iwata discloses a display, as shown in Figs 1 and 3, comprises a scan line 1, a data line 2, a TFT Tr1, a TFT Tr2, a light emitting element 6 and circuits including a voltage and current converting portion 5 and a photoelectric converting portion 7. In particular, the voltage and current converting portion 5 is electrically connected to *an anode* of the light emitting element 6 so that the control current I_{cont} output from the voltage and current converting portion 5 flows into the anode terminal of the light emitting element 6 so that an anode current I_{oel} has a magnitude obtained by adding a drain current I_d and the control current I_{cont} [paragraph 0054]. In other words, the circuits of Iwata are connected to the anode of the light emitting element and used for *controlling the drain current flows into the light emitting element*.

However, the auto-adjusting circuit of claim 1 is connected to the *cathode* terminal of the OLED rather than an anode terminal of the OLED. In addition, the auto-adjusting circuit of the present invention is used for adjusting *a voltage applied to the cathode terminal of the OLED*. Because the cathode terminal of the OLED in the present invention is connected to the auto-adjusting circuit, the voltage V_{ss} applied to the cathode terminal of the OLED is adjusted automatically, thus the stability of the current passing through the cathode terminal of the OLED is maintained.

Therefore, Iwata does not teach or suggest the circuits are connected to the cathode terminal of the light emitting element and does not teach or suggest that the circuits are used

Customer No.: 31561
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for adjusting a voltage applied to the cathode terminal of the OLED so that Iwata does not teach every element in claims 1, 5.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 5 patently define over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-4 patently define over the prior art as well.

Customer No.: 31561
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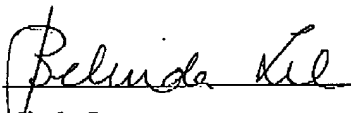
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-5 are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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